

FARMER CONGRESSMEN.

THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED HEAD-QUARTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Scope of the Order Defined by a Member-Congressman and Country Doctors Admitted—Plans and Purposes—Mr. Simpson.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the historic Hotel Kemper, within two minutes' walk of the Capitol, the leaders of the Farmer Alliance party in Congress have taken up their quarters. In the rooms which were once the parlor and reception-room of the great chamber of the greatest figure of the political revolution in America, are now strewn the papers, pens and ink bottles, the books and journals, the trunk and chest and portmanteau of the chief figure in the so-called revolution now under way. Across North Capitol street, within full view of the Alliance's stronghold, is the printing-office of the National Economist, the organ of the society conducted by C. C. McClure and L. T. Felt. It is fitted with all the latest improvements in typography, typesetting and mailing appliances, and filled in all its three stories with busy workers. The office prints not only the newspaper, which is a weekly quarto of sixteen pages, containing 40,000 circulation, but it does a large jobbing business in pamphlets and tracts bearing upon the principles of the order. "No," said the manager, in response to a question whether this was the literary bureau of the Alliance, "we don't call it by that name. Our regular business is to publish our paper. The rest is merely incidental. Where do we circulate our paper most? In the South and West—the South more than the West. But you will probably be surprised that we have been making inroads in the North and East lately. The interior of New York State is doing especially well—better than New England just now, and New England is doing gradually better.

"If your order going to absorb the kindred societies which are so abundant through the West?"

"I doubt it. On many accounts it would be as well to maintain the separate organizations, but having all worked together for the common ends we have in view, we certainly should never coalesce with the Knights of Labor or bodies of that kind, though we are glad to join them in any movement for the general benefit. We are not struggling for the cause of labor in general, but merely to force upon the law makers of this country a realization that they can no longer ignore the farmer. Our order is essentially rural. The inhabitants of cities have the cities' alliance open to them."

"You do not admit anybody but actual farmers, then?"

"Oh, yes, we take in country doctors, country school teachers, even country clergymen. We haven't, I believe, extended the privileges to lawyers, even though they do live in the country, but by their business."

"Do you admit country doctors and teachers, for example, because their property is dependent on that of the farmer?"

"Not entirely on that account. The classes you mention are interested in a rule, that the farmers themselves. The literary and clerical work of the order might suffer if our membership were confined to farmers, for very few men who handle the plough and drive the mule are gifted with their pen. So the doctors and teachers and clergymen do most of the work that requires special education."

"And how about country schoolkeepers?"

"They are ruled out. Not that some of them are not very good men, but their business necessarily involves them in relations which are, in a measure, antagonistic to the objects of our order. Some of them are, nevertheless, among the best friends we have."

"The schoolkeepers being excluded, what would happen if one of them were nominated for office, and, except for his calling, were acceptable to the brotherhood?"

"We should support him. At least there would be nothing to prevent it. We don't ask the question in regard to candidates, whether he is a member of the Alliance or not. We are careful on this head, for we don't want any man to join under the delusion that he can make his membership a stepping-stone to office. We don't even ask the question whether an applicant for membership is a Democrat or a Republican, and we don't expect him to cease being a Democrat or a Republican because he happens to be a member of the Alliance. We want to root out of the public mind the idea that we are making war on any person or any party. On the contrary all we ask is an assurance that the farmer is not going to be ignored or discriminated against and we are at liberty to support whom we please."

"But, suppose that a candidate—not a member of the Alliance—should break faith with you after getting into office and not do what he had promised before election?"

"He would have to go down."

"You said that you were not organized to make war on anybody?"

"It is not necessary to make war upon a man to seal his fate. It would be merely a case of the stronger party setting on top. Both of us can't be on top at once, you know; and if we are stronger than he, it is we who will rise while he subsides. That is all. There is one man I have now in mind—I will not call names—who is prominent in American public life who has not contented himself with going his own way; he has taken every occasion to defy the Alliance and show his contempt for it. Well, we are not going to do him any violence, but I know he is nearing the end of his career. We are in the field to stay. We are stronger than any man, and we can outlive any one man. Therein rests our hope."

The Voice of Mr. Simpson.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 12.—Congressman Jeremiah Simpson talked at a farmers' convention here yesterday. Among other utterances he said: "We got rid of 4,000,000 of black slaves to enslave a whole race of people North and South. [Loud applause.] The tariff laws are one of the elements of slavery. Protection gives no benefit. Protection is as great a fraud as was African slavery."

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Many a New Yorker, many a Parisian and hundreds of persons on our Pacific coast, still remember the "King of Swindlers," this boy prodigy's father, who some ten or twelve years ago dazzled and defrauded one community after another. Alfred Paraf, the elder, appeared first in New York in June, 1867. The Chevalier Alfred Paraf, he called himself, sometimes varying the spelling of his name by the more Frenchified style of Alfred D'Yanville. But as Paraf was more generally known and as Paraf within the next ten years his picture took a prominent place in the rogues' galleries in this and other countries, the Chevalier Paraf was a native of Alsace, handsome, polished, well educated and fascinating in speech. While traveling in Scotland in 1865 he suddenly found himself penniless. Calls upon his father who had no response, and the young man soon learned that the elder Paraf had been swept under in a financial panic. In these straits the young man went to Glasgow and established himself as a wealthy Parisian, obtained by his plausible representations and dashing manner. He put to use a knowledge of chemistry by selling a wealthy firm of cloth manufacturers the secret for a new dye. He worked in the laboratory of the establishment. He seemed to perform wonders with his secret method. He received \$4,000 from the firm. The \$4,000 was soon disposed of and young Paraf, knowing that detection of the dye must soon follow, disappeared and returned to Paris, where he sold to his uncle of Paraf, Javille & Co., the same bogus dye secret for fifty thousand francs. The money was sent to New York and for a time rivaled the lavishness of "Coal-oil" Johnny Steele.

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UNEASINESS IN PARIS.

SHAKY CONDITION OF A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION THE CAUSE.

Recent Crisis in London and Buenos Ayres the Cause-Condition of the Societe des Depots de Comptes Courants—Movements for Relief.

PARIS, March 12.—The Societe des depots de Comptes Courants, of this city, is in a critical condition. The society or bank referred to suffered acutely during the recent financial crisis in London and Buenos Ayres. The society at the present time has only 18,000,000 francs on hand with which to meet claims amounting to 65,000,000 francs. After a long consultation between the society's directors and its executive officers, it was decided to ask the government to come to the assistance of the imperiled financial institution. Consequently, M. Donon, the managing director, called upon M. Rouvier, the minister of finance, and finally M. Donon asked M. Rouvier to advance the society the sum of 50,000,000 francs. After making some inquiries as to the financial position of the society, M. Rouvier placed himself in communication with the directors of the Bank of France, and after giving them all the information which had been furnished to the ministry of finance by M. Donon, asked the Bank of France to come to the assistance of the Societe des Comptes Courants.

The Bank of France directors, after some deliberation, said that they felt compelled to refuse to grant the assistance asked for. M. Rouvier then informed M. Dolon of the result of his appeal to the Bank of France, and, with the permission of the directors of the Societe des Comptes Courants, the minister of finance, convened a meeting of the directors of the leading financial houses of Paris. The financiers who responded to the call of the minister of finance were twice in session yesterday, in the endeavor to bring about some arrangements similar to that, which in the case of the Bank of France, had been made. M. Rouvier, however, said that house from utter collapse. That there are difficulties in the way of accomplishing the object in view is evident from the fact that the financiers failed to come to an understanding at their first meeting. The result of their second consultation is not yet given to the public.

In connection with the troubles in which the Societe des depots de Comptes Courants is involved, it is stated in financial circles here that the first report of the society being in difficulties were promoted by bear operators on the Paris Bourse, and that when these rumors were first circulated the position of the society, or bank, was financially sound. At 12:15 today the society was paying freely and meeting all the demands made upon it by the run which naturally set in when the alarmist rumors became freely circulated.

LONDON, March 12.—The Stock Exchange of this city today is in a state of uneasiness and is depressed at the reports which have reached here from Paris in regard to the precarious condition of the Societe des depots de Comptes Courants, and the result of the deliberations of the directors of the society. The directors of the society have been asked by M. Rouvier to come to the assistance of the society is anxiously awaited in financial circles here.

The condition of financiers called together by M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, resulted in the Bank of France agreeing to advance most of the money required. The shares of the society have fallen to 80 francs, a decline of 130 francs in two days. The following is the basis of the settlement decided upon: The Bank of France advances 60,000,000 francs to the society, which sum is guaranteed by the bills of the society, and the society calls for 375 francs per share from its shareholders, and the financial houses jointly guarantee the sum of 150,000,000 francs to the Bank of France. The assets of the society will be assigned for the payment of the advances. It is understood that the liabilities of the society are under 60,000,000 francs.

SLOW TIME ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 12.—At 11 o'clock the market on the stock exchange was strong, and well-informed, trustworthy dealers said that no serious results were to be feared from this latest trouble resulting from the Argentine complications in Paris and London.

A matter of fact, there is really little or no business being done on the stock exchange now. Brokers who are always busy when there is any business going on, were sitting around the exchange this morning swapping stories or lamenting the fact that there was not enough business to do to pay the rent of the exchange building.

THE CHILD AND ITS MOTHER.

Piteous Story of a Murderer's Faithful Wife—A Leaf From Life.

SING SING, N. Y., March 12.—A woman walked, halting yet eager, along the railroad track from the station yesterday. A faded shawl hung awkwardly about her shoulders. A single hair was clamped to her bosom. The sunbeams dancing on the Hudson hurt her eyes and made her look from the gray walls of the prison to the ground. They were wild, staring eyes, with black pupils under them. She passed the steep hill, the prison, the cause of her trouble. She sought the wooden water trough to rest a moment and soothe the aching head. Then she made her way to the prison.

"An Smiler with that Smiler must die some time during the week beginning at midnight next Sunday. His wife had never visited him before. He had never seen his baby boy. The child was born seventeen months ago when Smiler was in Sing Sing prison. The former enthusiast in the Salvation Army had brutally murdered one of his wives, but this one whom he had shamefully ill-treated clung to him. The keeper made his way to the farthest corner of the cell. They carried neither to see nor hear. Only the mumble of their voices and the piping cries of the infant reached their ears. For an hour she sat there. The new baby lay in her arms, and she stared at it with a look of death through the grim passages and into the joyous sunlight.

The Trial of Kincaid. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The trial of Charles E. Kincaid, indicted for shooting ex-Congressman Taubee, of Kentucky, in the Capitol last winter, which has twice been postponed, will begin on the 16th instant. Judge Hagner, of the Criminal Court, today overruled a motion for further continuance. The afternoon Judge William C. McManis Smith, who, with General Grover and Senator Voorhees, appear for Kincaid, called attention to the case. Mr. Smith read a dispatch from Senator Voorhees, who is under treatment at

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Recent Crisis in London and Buenos Ayres the Cause-Condition of the Societe des Depots de Comptes Courants—Movements for Relief.

PARIS, March 12.—The Societe des depots de Comptes Courants, of this city, is in a critical condition. The society or bank referred to suffered acutely during the recent financial crisis in London and Buenos Ayres. The society at the present time has only 18,000,000 francs on hand with which to meet claims amounting to 65,000,000 francs. After a long consultation between the society's directors and its executive officers, it was decided to ask the government to come to the assistance of the imperiled financial institution. Consequently, M. Donon, the managing director, called upon M. Rouvier, the minister of finance, and finally M. Donon asked M. Rouvier to advance the society the sum of 50,000,000 francs. After making some inquiries as to the financial position of the society, M. Rouvier placed himself in communication with the directors of the Bank of France, and after giving them all the information which had been furnished to the ministry of finance by M. Donon, asked the Bank of France to come to the assistance of the Societe des Comptes Courants.

The Bank of France directors, after some deliberation, said that they felt compelled to refuse to grant the assistance asked for. M. Rouvier then informed M. Dolon of the result of his appeal to the Bank of France, and, with the permission of the directors of the Societe des Comptes Courants, the minister of finance, convened a meeting of the directors of the leading financial houses of Paris. The financiers who responded to the call of the minister of finance were twice in session yesterday, in the endeavor to bring about some arrangements similar to that, which in the case of the Bank of France, had been made. M. Rouvier, however, said that house from utter collapse. That there are difficulties in the way of accomplishing the object in view is evident from the fact that the financiers failed to come to an understanding at their first meeting. The result of their second consultation is not yet given to the public.

In connection with the troubles in which the Societe des depots de Comptes Courants is involved, it is stated in financial circles here that the first report of the society being in difficulties were promoted by bear operators on the Paris Bourse, and that when these rumors were first circulated the position of the society, or bank, was financially sound. At 12:15 today the society was paying freely and meeting all the demands made upon it by the run which naturally set in when the alarmist rumors became freely circulated.

LONDON, March 12.—The Stock Exchange of this city today is in a state of uneasiness and is depressed at the reports which have reached here from Paris in regard to the precarious condition of the Societe des depots de Comptes Courants, and the result of the deliberations of the directors of the society. The directors of the society have been asked by M. Rouvier to come to the assistance of the society is anxiously awaited in financial circles here.

The condition of financiers called together by M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, resulted in the Bank of France agreeing to advance most of the money required. The shares of the society have fallen to 80 francs, a decline of 130 francs in two days. The following is the basis of the settlement decided upon: The Bank of France advances 60,000,000 francs to the society, which sum is guaranteed by the bills of the society, and the society calls for 375 francs per share from its shareholders, and the financial houses jointly guarantee the sum of 150,000,000 francs to the Bank of France. The assets of the society will be assigned for the payment of the advances. It is understood that the liabilities of the society are under 60,000,000 francs.

RARE PORCELAINS SOLD.

Brayton Ives's Collection Bringing High Figures—The Hawthorne Jar.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The first day of the sale of the collection of art objects owned by Brayton Ives indicated clearly that this is to be the most successful sale of porcelain ever held in this country. The attendance was not large, but the prices obtained were high. Among the buyers were Mrs. W. C. Whitely, Mrs. Caldwell, J. A. Garland, Heber R. Bishop, E. L. Pendleton, of Providence, and G. G. Nickerson, of Chicago. Dealers were generally of the opinion that the prices for the porcelain were very high. Some dealers said that all the bowls sold for high prices and brought twice their cost in some instances. The highest price paid, \$2,000, was obtained for a Hawthorne jar with cover, in blue and white, and an oval vase of translucent texture and orange peel surface, with blue and white decoration, went for \$1,475—considerably less than it cost Mr. Ives.

All of the blue and white porcelains and some of the porcelain decorated in colors were sold. The Hawthorne jar was bought by James A. Garland. It belongs to the family of hard paste porcelains. The decoration is in the form of branches and blossoms. This variety of form, color and decoration is esteemed the most valuable of all specimens of this class, and this example is of the highest grade. Less than twelve similar pieces are known in this country, and are rare even in China. The oval vase was sold to Heber R. Bishop. This vase is esteemed in this country as the chief of its class. It is regarded as a matchless piece, and belongs to the period of Kien-Long. It was bought in Paris by Heber R. Bishop for \$1,000 francs. This firm sold it to Mr. Ives for \$1,800.

AND NOW FOR THE CROUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Forecast till 8 a. m. tomorrow: For West Virginia and western Pennsylvania—Rain, colder, clearing Friday and southerly winds. For Ohio—Clearing, colder, variable winds. For Illinois—Fair, stationary temperature, variable winds. For Indiana and lower Michigan—No change in temperature, clearing, slightly colder in extreme southern Indiana, northerly winds.

Local forecasts: For Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m. March 13.—Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

AROUND AND ABOUT OFFICE.

Suburban mail service, at the suggestion of the Indianapolis and South Bend postmasters, has been ordered an express pouch sent from this office to South Bend daily. By the new arrangement all mail from the south, southwest or southeast, reaching Indianapolis before 6 o'clock in the day, will be delivered at South Bend at 4 o'clock the next morning. This is a saving of from six to ten hours time over former service. Yesterday's pouch took to South Bend over 100 letters collected in this city between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m.

The much collection of mail established in this city by Postmaster Wallace is attracting attention all over the country. But few of the large cities have so admirable a collection system. Today a letter was received by Mr. Wallace from the postmaster at Buffalo, making inquiry about the system, with the view of establishing it in that city. The stamp sales at the Indianapolis office have increased \$100 per week since the new arrangement went into effect.

An automatic time-register has been placed in the office. By simply turning a key each carrier registers on a slip of paper the hour and minute he came on and off duty.

MISSING ABRAHAM CLINE FOUND.

Not in the River or a Pickling Vat, But in Louisville.

Nearly a year ago Abraham Cline, living on Delaware street, suddenly disappeared from home. He left an office in the Thorpe Block one evening to go to Belmont for the purpose of collecting a bill, and when he failed to return that night or the next day his family was greatly alarmed and the detective department was called into service. A vigorous search of the city was made, and the river was dragged, but no trace of him could be found. A body was found in Eagle creek, and great excitement was created. It was taken to Gilson's morgue, where it was identified as the missing Cline by some of his most intimate friends. A Louisville medical student claimed the body. It was that of an old panper he had procured, and after partially dissecting it, had placed it in Eagle creek to cleanse the bones, that he might have a skeleton for scientific purposes.

Then the search was given up and Cline dropped out of public mind. A few days ago, when an Indianapolis man had been in Louisville, he reported that he had seen Cline. He is in poor health, however, and stated that in a short time he expected to return to Indianapolis, but gave no explanation of his sudden departure last spring.

VALUABLE ADVERTISING.

It is surprising to some advertisers who have not tried it before to see the large number of mail responses that are received in answer to the small Want and For Sale advertisements in The Indianapolis News. Only one cent a word for anything on earth you want, "Want," "For Sale," "To Let," "For Trade," "To Loan," "Lost," "Found," "Help," "Situations," "Second-Hand," "Removed," "Dispositions," "Deaths," "Marriages," "Births," etc. No one but has some thing caused that some one else will buy. Tell them of it in these cheap columns, that reach 100,000 readers every day.

Why by THE NEWS instead of any other Indiana paper? Not alone because it has more readers than any other three in the State combined, but because by over twenty years of habit the public are looking to this channel. The great buying and selling classes are mutually looking here, the employer and the employed, the lover of valuables to see who found them, the finder to see who lost them. How is it done? Simply write out in the News what you want and send to THE NEWS with one cent for each word, counting big and little words, including the address of the advertiser, which may be only an initial where addressed to a house number. Or answers may be addressed to simply an initial or figure in care of THE NEWS, as is usually done. No advertisement is inserted for less than 10 cents per day. Address letters to THE NEWS, Indianapolis, Ind., or telephone 104.

DIED.

BRIDGES—John, son of William Bridges, died Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock, aged three months. Burial Friday, 3 p. m., from residence, North 4th and Indiana streets, Indianapolis.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the Industrial Life Insurance Company, 300 N. 3rd St., Louisville, Ky., for the prompt payment of the life insurance policy of my late daughter, Mrs. Spink, who died of heart failure, March 1st, 1891.

FURNACE NOTICE.

WHIPPLE—Wife of J. M. Whipple, died Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock, aged three months. Burial Friday, 3 p. m., from residence, North 4th and Indiana streets, Indianapolis.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—GIVEN BY THE AUXILIARY, will meet with Mrs. Mary C. Moulton, 32 W. 1st St., on Friday evening, March 12, at 8 p. m.

NOTICE—WHO WILL I MARRY? GROCER can tell you.

NOTICE—HAYES, MARINE, ROOM 1001, Indiana Block.

NOTICE—EVERARD & PRUNK FOR THE work and gas fitting, 10 Indiana Ave., Telephone 104.

NOTICE—REPAIRS FOR ALL SEWING machines at standard office, 171 East Washington St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—MILLER STEAM DYING WORKS, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—SAVE MONEY BY GOING TO the bank or the Mutual Life, 41 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—IN AND GALVANIZED IRON, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—HOWARD CARPET CLEANING, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—ANOTHER LOT OF PANTS, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—STUMP & TRIPLE MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of stumps, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—YOU CAN BUY FINEST CLOTHING, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—FOR SALE OR TRADE—BICYCLE, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE OF THE BEST, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—FOR SALE OR TRADE—ELEGANT, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

NOTICE—FOR SALE OR TRADE—BICYCLE, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

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NOTICE—FOR SALE OR TRADE—BICYCLE, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

WANTED—GIRL, 18 ALABAMA.

WANTED—GIRL, 18 ALABAMA, for general housework, 101 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis.

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WANTED—FIVE LIVERY AND CARRIAGES.

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WANTED—FIVE LIVERY AND CARRIAGES, for general house

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

By JOHN E. HOLLIDAY & CO.

No. 100 W. Washington St.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Second-class postage paid at Indianapolis, Ind., and at other places where it is delivered.

By mail, postage prepaid, 50 cents per month, or 50 per year, payable in advance.

Single copies 5 cents.

Special rates for advertising on "Inserts" 1 cent a word for each insertion (must be handed in by 1 o'clock for same day's insertion); nothing less than ten words counted.

Display advertisements vary in price, according to time and position. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.

Correspondence containing news of interest and importance is desired from all parts of the State, and will be paid for if used.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Reprinted MSS. will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed. Persons sending articles should keep copies. Contributions for which compensation is expected must be marked with the price.

Persons desiring THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS served at their homes can secure it by postal card or request or order through telephone No. 140.

Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper notes the time when the subscription expires.

Specimen numbers sent free on application. Remittances, drafts, checks and postoffice orders should be made payable to the order of JOHN E. HOLLIDAY & CO.

JOHN E. HOLLIDAY & CO.

Telephone Calls.

Editorial Rooms... 471 Business Office... 161

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

This paper guarantees:

1. That it has a larger bona-fide circulation than all other Indianapolis dailies combined.

2. That its circulation in towns outside of Indianapolis exceeds the entire circulation of any other Indianapolis newspaper.

3. That it has the largest bona-fide circulation in America in proportion to population of city.

4. That it exceeds in size any other Indiana daily.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes for display advertisements should be sent in not later than 10 o'clock a. m.

OUR CIRCULATION.

The following is the actual paid circulation of The Indianapolis News during the month of February, as sworn to by the business manager and pressman.

25,737

25,491

25,340

25,892

26,011

26,553

26,852

25,618

25,971

25,948

27,026

26,838

25,814

26,705

25,994

26,019

27,196

26,346

26,292

26,585

26,852

26,120

Total... 627,712

This is a daily average of 20,156 copies.

The daily average for the three months of December, January and February was 24,922.

Newspapers usually count five readers to each copy, at which rate The News is read daily by over 130,000 people.

What a multitude that is may be realized by remembering that the abject orner never reaches more than four or five thousand persons.

A few more such days and the farmer will spend his time in his fields.

The spirit of municipal progress is in the air.

With a good pull together, this will be a great year for Indianapolis.

INDIANA people want to work this year and let politics alone.

There are other things of much more importance to be looked after.

It is contrary to all our ideas of Turkey that her exhibit at the World's Fair should consist of books, magazines and pictures; but this will be one of the great advantages of the Exposition, that it will enlarge in a wonderful degree our knowledge of other nations.

The arrest of the directors of the New York Central railroad on a charge of murder, caused by the recent tunnel accident, recalls the cartoon of Punch forty years ago.

Somebody said railroad accidents would not cease until a director or two were made to travel on each train, and Punch depicted two fat men of the typical John Bull style vainly strapped on the boiler of the locomotive where they writhed in the agony of apprehension.

The Pettit murder trial has cost Tippecanoe county about \$6,000, and the attorneys are yet to be paid.

Another trial is possible. Of course it costs something to enforce law, but the Lafayette Journal is right in wanting to know why it is necessary to hire five attorneys to defend this murderer when one is sufficient for others.

When the public have to pay for a defense it should be a fair one at reasonable cost, and not marked by the lavish expenditure an individual would go to to save his life.

The priceless value of arbitration was never more forcibly illustrated than in its promised settlement of the Behring sea troubles between this country and England.

A generation ago this dispute would have meant all the horrors of war. Under the humane dispensation of modern times the people go quietly about their business in undisturbed tranquillity, secure in their faith that the powers which represent their interests will obtain a reasonable and satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties.

The Governor made excellent appointments to the new Appellate Court, as he did

In the case of the new tax commissioners. The Legislature was remiss in not placing the appointment to offices in the hands of the executive, where it properly belongs. It has possibly again acted in violation of the constitution in its endeavor to retain a partisan grasp on a few petty offices. Indiana is growing away from this sort of thing. The common schools are "getting in their work." The people are seeing clearer the just division of the functions of government, and will demand their recognition in order that responsibility may be apportioned. And, what is part of this they are coming to demand that offices shall be filled with the true purpose of the discharge of their duties. For example, they will lift our great system of State charitable institutions out of the mire of politics and place it on the basis of business fitness.

It is stated that Governor Hoyt has determined not to appoint any woman upon the Indiana State Commission to the World's Fair. We hope this is not true. Such a decision would be contrary to all precedents thus far established in connection with the Exposition. The Government has given women a full recognition in the establishment of the Board of Lady Managers, and the President of this Board, Mrs. Potter Palmer, is said to have been largely instrumental in securing the desired appropriations for the Commission from Congress. The Woman's Department is to be one of the special features of the Fair, and the work of women in all the countries of the World is to be on exhibition. The women of Indiana have been recognized by the Government in the selection of able representatives. Are they to be ignored here? There are few States in this country that have a larger proportion of women engaged in the industrial pursuits or whose women rank higher in education and ability than Indiana. They are entitled to a representation at the World's Fair and it should be accorded to them.

ILLINOIS is to be congratulated upon the fact that her Legislature has at last succeeded in electing a United States Senator, after a long winter practically of inactivity. To those who can view the question aside from a partisan standpoint, the result must be accepted as representing the popular will in regard to the election of a Senator. The last Democratic State convention declared in favor of General Palmer for this office. Figuratively speaking, his name was among the Democratic candidates for the suffrages of the people. The Democratic majority at the fall election virtually represented the selection of General Palmer for this position. The election of three Farmers' Alliance members to the Legislature, while still leaving the Democrats a plurality, deprived them of the majority necessary for the election of a Senator. When it became evident that these three members could not elect a man from their own party, the most equitable action that could be determined upon was to be governed by the will of the people as expressed at the polls. This was done by voting for General Palmer, who may, in fact, be said to have been elected to the senatorship from Illinois by the people of that State.

France and the "spoliation" Claims. France is the best friend America has in Europe, and our side of the account has hardly been kept even there. France was the first country of Europe to accept the invitation to our World's Fair, and just about the time she did it the French spoliation claims were allowed by Congress. Thus the memory of our failure in friendship is revived at the time France is giving us another evidence of her friendship by her prompt acceptance of our last invitation.

The "French spoliation claims," which the last Congress settled in the amount of \$1,304,000 and all too little at that—were the oldest claims of any public standing. They were claims of American citizens against the federal Government, and they sprang from a breach of treaty by us with France. They were claims for indemnity for damage done previous to the year 1801. Claims for damages committed after this year were presented to France and paid by her, partly by the cession of Louisiana and partly by money, the amount of the latter being \$9,000,000.

The story is intertwined with our first struggles for life as a nation. In 1778 we made a treaty with France known as the Franklin treaty, which stipulated that, in consideration of the aid rendered by France to the American cause, we would guarantee to France the possession of her West India colonies, would protect French merchant vessels and open our ports to French privateers and prizes in time of war, and close them against the enemies of France. In compliance with this agreement, France did help the United States, spent in our behalf \$280,000,000, and probably was the means by which we gained our independence. But when, twelve or thirteen years later, the French government asked us to make good our treaty obligations, our Government declined to do so, and thereupon American merchant vessels were seized and condemned, to the number, it is alleged, of 898.

In 1801 a new treaty was made with France, in which we conceded that these seizures were offset by our failure to live up to the former treaty. That let France out. But obviously the owners of the seized vessels were thus made the vicarious sufferers for our neglect. Hence as obviously we should pay them. It was part of the rightful debt we owed to France for her help to us in winning our independence. Since then these claims have been pressed by the descendants of the original creditors and about fifty reports on them have been made, all but three of which have been favorable. Twice they were allowed by Congress and twice vetoed, once by President Polk and once by President Pierce. Thousands of memorials and petitions have been presented for them, including some from the legislatures of each of the thirteen original States. At last, recent and tardy justice has been done in a case that has nothing creditable in it to us from the beginning to the end.

The Building Trades Trouble. "Come now let us reason together" the Good Book says. Its admonition had never stronger call for application than here and now in the building trades trouble. We shall not at this time express opinion upon the merits of this trouble. We have done this heretofore and probably shall do it hereafter. Here we ask the two chief parties to the trouble

to consider the situation as it is, in the spirit of the good advice quoted at the beginning of this editorial. We say consider the situation as it is; not as it was, nor how it came to be as it is, nor how it may be in the future. Let all that pass. Recall neither who was chiefly at fault in producing the situation, nor indulge in speculation as to what shall or will be done or suffered if the situation endures. Confront the condition.

Here, on the one hand are a score of planing mills and some scores of contractors and master painters; on the other many hundreds of workmen—twelve or fifteen hundred perhaps, with their families, sufficient to constitute a small town. The building season comes on apace. The employers will have work to do, have now; the former employees want work. Here, let us consider a saying of Rev. Dr. Haines in his sermon last Sunday:

Jesus Christ once pushed the plane and handed the saw of a carpenter. If He employed journeyman helpers in the Nazareth shop, how did He treat them? If He was employed by some master carpenter of the village, how should He have been treated?

The hundreds of workmen now idle are among the sturdiest stuff that goes to the making of Indianapolis. To drive them out would be a blow as bad for the town as it was for France when the Huguenots were driven out, if none others came in. Let us examine that. What is to be gained by driving out these old workmen and taking others in their place, who may be drummed up in the four quarters? That sort of thing does not get the best workmen—employers of labor well know that. The men now idle whose places those might in time take, have, the larger part of them, we venture to say, a large stake in this town. They are here for one thing. That is much. They have wives and children here. Some have the small fruits of their savings here. This is their home. No settlement of this trouble for them, and every day of unemployment, means the grinding hardship of impoverishment and a great class of fairly well-to-do citizens pauperized to a degree; or driven out and their places taken by the flying columns of labor which, in their best estate—when they do not represent adventure, and, to some degree, worthless and untrustworthy men—represent pauperized people, driven out from somewhere else, just as our citizens of this class may be driven out from here.

People of that kind or in that condition are not entirely desirable citizens, and their accession, represents a great loss to a city where they take the place of the formerly settled and steady men who, with their families, have made their homes there. Yet, this thing is what will occur to some degree if the present trouble goes on undetermined. We shall drive out a great mass of settled citizenship, and substitute for it largely an unattached element, with the lack of responsibility and steadiness that characterizes that kind. This, we are sure, no one will feel is a desirable thing. Yet, that is the first fruit that will be gathered of this unsettlement. What else? This:

Some of the old established workmen here may make a sacrifice and stay. They may give up their faith rather than suffer for it. They may abjure the only thing that stands for their protection—such as it is—organization, and submit as individuals. What will this benefit anybody? The fact must not be lost sight of that this abjuration of union also abjures the responsibilities of union. Instead of having a visible body, bound in honor and on which public opinion can act with telling force and effect for breach, there is a mass of individuals. It is the difference between a mob and an army. This mass of individuals, made up of predatory and adventurous men, and of men driven into the attitude by the necessity of food and clothing, represents an unorganized mass of discontent. That is the substitution for an aid and settled body of citizens bound by the responsibilities and obligations of union, which will be made by no settlement of the present trouble. The standard of work will not be so high. It will be costly labor in every sense: vexatious all the time, and in time finally weeding itself out and resolving itself into order and union and so coming back to the present condition where employers will be confronted again with united demerit.

It is simply climbing up the ever-climbing wave. "Unsettled questions have no mercy for the peace of nations." It is so in everything. To drive on with this trouble and grind it out (putting out of sight the vast mass of suffering and hardship it means for a great body of settled citizenship, made up of honest, capable workmen, which is a pitiful thing), means unsettlement from the beginning, with the same process to go through again.

Two things are fixed and unavoidable: (1) The eight-hour day. (2) The recognition of organized labor. Both may be denied and postponed, but that will be simply to invite an irrepressible conflict. They can never be defeated. The eight-hour work-day is as certain to prevail as society endures; and equally as certain is the establishment of responsible organization in labor to which employment of labor can appeal and on which public opinion can act. Disband a discontented army and you have a discontented mob and society's safety imperiled a hundred times more. The whole spirit of the age is toward reason and responsibility. The master builders have just declared this, and for themselves have organized a more complete and binding association for oneness of action. For its own safety society demands equally that labor shall stand forth a visible, self-respecting and respected body, accorded rights, but held and bound in duties and responsibilities. In the present trouble employers and employees are not far apart. They have not far to meet on the common ground of recognizing the eight-hour day and the validity and accountability of organized and united labor. "Come now let them reason together." They are our solid citizenship, part and parcel of this community of business activity, hard work and happy homes—this army of workmen and these business firms. The man on either side who substitutes a small grasping present advantage or takes counsel of his hates or spite, is an enemy of this community and of his kind. End the lock-out. Will men, contractors, painters and employees "get together" on the common ground of the eight-hour day and recognized responsibility.

Life butterflies that first entangled in a net. Then at last the chance rift escape, Of half their radiance shown. With ruffled plumes and torn. Bright necks of their breast and shape.

So in the poet's mind The rich class confused Struggle to break in music from his tongue; He speaks the words—but, ah, How changed, how different far These things once uttered from the thought that came.

So, too, the painter sees Bewildering images. And brush is seized, and canvas quick unrolled. The bright creation glows. But, lo! his easel shows More shadowy glimpses of that vision-world.

Know then what'er we call From art's fields beautiful. Whatever fruits philosophy may yield, Their prototypes were fair. Are blossoming elsewhere. Sweet shadows unseen and visions unrevealed.

Until the veil is rent. Our flesh imprisonment. And we are born of dust's control. Then shall our bodies eyes Behold realities. And soul commune immediately with soul. —Temple Bar.

Bees are said to be possessed of powerful memories. A New York restaurant advertiser "corred best hash a specialty." In Maine this season about one million and a quarter tons of ice will be harvested.

Local item in the Albany (Kan.) Ledger: "John Thompson's dogs are all dead but twelve."

There is nothing a man is so proud of as a child that is sound asleep in bed. —(Athens Globe).

A Chinese newspaper, published in San Francisco, has been sold for a negro and an Indian.

The fifty-thousand-dollar fund to make the family of Secretary Windom comfortable has been raised.

During a fire in Buffalo, N. Y., a case of lamp chimneys fell from the third story, and not a chimney was broken.

The pupils of the public schools in Worcester, Mass., are to be measured, so that a record may be made of their physical proportions.

"Keeping up appearances" is defined by one authority upon modern manners to mean "a frugal diet in order to give an occasional dinner party."

A fourteen-year-old girl, who was sworn as a witness in a Camden (N. J.) murder case, said she had never seen a Bible before she entered the courtroom.

A cheerful idiot attempted to clean an incandescent lamp globe, while lighted, with a damp towel. Now he wishes he hadn't. —(Philadelphia Record).

J. K. Gwynn, who started out in life as the editor of a country newspaper in Missouri, is now the sole proprietor of an entire town. —(El Paso Herald).

A Boston druggist says that enormous quantities of Jamaica ginger are shipped from the Hub into Maine, to be used by people who seek to avoid the prohibition laws.

A California vulture was caught near Pomona last Saturday. Its wings spread eleven feet nine inches. The caper took the bird to Los Angeles, where it will be mounted.

The first marriage in St. Louis took place on the 10th day of April, 1793. The bride to the contract, according to the records, were Mr. Toussaint Hunan and Miss Marie Baugeron.

Keenackian, who had arrived at majority, offered his first vote the other day, but so great was his excitement that he fell in a heap in a dead faint and could not sit up for an hour.

An English naturalist has traced the history of the bed-bug back as far as the year 120 B. C., when he was found not only in dwellings in cities, but in the camps of armies and the ships of fleets.

George Busby, a Jackson (Ky.) butcher, killed his drinking whisky Friday night. A companion proposed to pay for all the whisky he could drink, and he took twenty-four drinks before leaving the bar.

There will be a liquor license this year in this State, for the first time in fifty years. Last year the vote of the town was—yes, 31; no, 74. This year, under the Australian ballot, the vote was—yes, 97; no, 78.

A woman fell overboard in Jupiter inlet, Florida, and was eaten by a shark. Three years her husband has done nothing but hunt Jupiter-inlet sharks, and up to date he has landed about three hundred of them, and is still hunting.

The Silver-vestiges of Rome have been discovered the tones of six popes, among them that of Silverster, who succeeded in converting Constantine to Christianity and who lived at the time of the construction of St. Peter's.

At the grand mass celebrated in the Sixtine Chapel on the anniversary of the death of Pius IX, the Pope took a small part in the service and his voice was clear and strong, but he looked feeble and frail. He is now eighty years old.

During the progress of a fire in Chicago, a few nights ago, J. K. Keussner, who lived next door to the burning building, was awakened by the clamor, and he and his wife fled to the street—bringing a cat with him, and his wife leading a dog.

"They're no use thyrin' to edjucate the Chinese," said patrolman Flynn. "They don't even know their own language. Oi asked 'em where the 'shtet' was, and St. Patrick's day was in Chinese, and he hevins he cudn't tell me." —(Washington Post).

The verses commencing "You'd scarce expect one of my age," are said to have been written by an elderly man, a prominent New Hampshire statesman who flourished in the first half of this century. He spoke the verses when a mere child at school.

John Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., an ex-Congressman and a millionaire, found fault with the way the street repairs were being made, and has been appointed street commissioner and told to go ahead and do better if he can. He has his dander up and will accept.

The inhabitants of the interior of the Fiji Islands will not partake of food which is ill in sight, especially if the cloud lies in the West, fearing that the "Great Air Whale," whose belching (thunder) is often heard in that country, will pounce upon them and utterly annihilate them for such irreverence.

One Bull, nephew of the dead chieftain, related an interesting incident that happened just the day before Sitting Bull was murdered. He said that Sitting Bull had climbed to the top of one of the highest neighboring mountains, where he fell asleep, and dreamed of the stirring tragedy that would happen the next day. He came down, and told his people that their great medicine man would be killed on the morrow.

Dr. Walter H. A. Hodgdon, who died on Monday last from an overdose of chloroform, has one sincere mourner beyond a doubt. It seems that some months ago a beautiful Irish setter was run over by a street-car and had its leg severely injured. The doctor picked it up and set it right, and dressed its wound, and with tenderest care. From that time on the dog manifested the deepest affection for his benefactor. The owner of the dog, Charles McCormick, gave it to Dr. Hodgdon. "The dog every day goes to the grave and whines and moans in a piteous manner, returning in the evening to the doctor's former office. Jerry, as the dog is called, is not known to have eaten anything since McCormick's death, and appears to be grieving himself to death." —(San Francisco Alta).

HONEYMOON IN A HOSPITAL.

How a Young Married Couple, Injured in a Railroad Wreck, Spent Sixteen Weeks.

(Pittsburgh special Philadelphia Press.)

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dulany, a bridal party from Fairbury county, Virginia, will in a few days be dismissed from the West Pennsylvania Hospital, this city, where they have passed sixteen weeks' honeymoon, strange and unparalleled.

On November 14 last they were almost fatally injured in a collision on the Pennsylvania railroad, near New Florence. On last Tuesday, for the first time, Mr. Dulany was permitted to walk alone. Mrs. Dulany, as yet, is scarcely able to move about on crutches. So interested has the whole West Pennsylvania Hospital been in the young patients that the day, two weeks ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Dulany were placed for the first time in their invalid chairs was an occasion of general rejoicing. Though perfect strangers, the young couple have made an enviable list of friends since their detention in this vicinity, and are the objects of much social attention.

"A strange honeymoon, truly," said the groom in a chat with a reporter, "but laying aside the first few days of pain and suffering, augmented by the anxiety of each one for the other, we claim as ours, the happiest honeymoon in America. We have cheered each other, consoled each other, and have kept each other from growing impatient over the enforced delay, which has stretched its length along for sixteen weeks."

"My sweetheart, Anne Carter and I, were married on the evening of November 12, at our home in the bride's family. A costly furnished home in Duluth awaited us, and we started on our trip in great glee. We were in high spirits the day we sped on our journey toward the West. Then came the crash, the means, the unconsciousness. We were brought into the West Pennsylvania Hospital, where my wife lay unconscious for a long time, and I, in agony, both of mind and body, unable to move. My wife was cut severely about the head and her ankles were crushed, while my injuries were all in the back."

"It will be weeks before either of us is well, but as soon as we are able to travel we shall go back to the old Virginia home until it is prudent to make another start West. The great thankfulness that we still have each other has overbalanced any tendency to repining, and besides, my wife has shown such patience and womanly nobility and resignation that I do not dare grumble."

Blasts From the Ram's Horn. The devil never gets tired of watching the crowd.

Never go round a sin. Strike it square in the face.

Love is the only thing that can lighten burdens by adding to them.

It is remarkable how liberal a congressman can be with garden seed.

How we do admire the wisdom of those who come to wait on the crooked made straight, look at a railroad man.

A woman can say more with a few tears than a man can express in a book.

If head-work could have saved the world it would have been done before the flood.

If you want to find the most miserable man in the world find the most selfish one.

Knowledge is power, but it takes something more than head-work to turn a grindstone.

To have religion on Sunday is a good thing, but to have it in everyday life is better.

The devil hates the preaching, but he seldom has much fault to find with the collection.

If men didn't have stomachs some of their wives would have more confidence in their religion.

When a man gets right with God it doesn't take him very long to get right with every body else.

A man never finds out how little he knows until his children begin to ask him questions.

While the church is dancing around the golden calf is a poor time to talk about having a revival.

How much easier it is to be pleasant to people of consequence than to those who are no account.

There are two kinds of people in the world—those who have found out that they are fools, and those who haven't.

Men can be found who are willing to go to Africa as missionaries, but who are not willing to take care of a cross baby for the tired wife for a half an hour.

When a man begins to think that it is about time he was making money faster than he can honestly earn it, the devil is getting very close to him.

Practice vs. Theory. (Washington special Baltimore Sun.)

The strongest pressure for unlimited coinage of silver comes from the Pacific coast, where silver scarcely enters into the circulation. So tenacious are these silver advocates for gold in their own transactions that in the States of the West, where silver is plentiful, they are specifically made payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin.

The farmers' alliances are promised the day of the millennium when silver is to come, but no farmer in the States of Washington can mortgage his farm without promising to pay the loan in gold.

The Janitor's Lament. (Cleveland Herald.)

"Our job is not what it used to be," said a school janitor.

"What's the trouble?"

"Rubber boots, cheap rubber boots, are the trouble. When they were a luxury boys had to be clean and they were kept out of the wet. That was when rubbers were for the few. Now every boy who can afford a hat has a pair of rubber boots, and the boys in the school are muddy and the janitor has to clean them. It takes three times the sweeping of former days to keep the schools clean now."

A Medical Man. (South Bend Times.)

"Must be steady and sober," are the talismanic words that may be found quite often in the want columns of the daily press. What do they teach? Simply that men who are in the habit of getting drunk are not trusted and are not wanted anywhere; that they are in a commercial point of view outcasts, and that unless they quit their bad habits they will have no use for them, and the only opening left for them is the gutter, the jail, the asylum, and finally a pauper's grave.

Becoming an Effort. (New York World.)

Queen Victoria's nose is growing very red, and to kiss her Majesty at her drawing-room receptions is becoming, as time wears on, less an honor and more of an effort.

We Don't Just Remember. Scientific men say that the earth's age is about half a million years for the secular and geologic periods, and about 55,000,000 of which 15,000,000 are past—for the period of organic beings.

It Must Be Administered. (New Albany Ledger.)

Indianapolis has been given a model character, in theory almost perfection and only requiring that the people administer it as laid down.

A Mean Thief. (New York World.)

Boggs—See by the papers that a Plain-field man has had his glass eye stolen. Wagg—You don't say. Did he have his socket picked?

Question for the Laundry. "Aye, there's the rub."

THE NEW YORK STORE

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

EASTER NOVELTIES IN JAPANESE GOODS.

HOW THE DEER OF SOUTH AMERICA ARE KILLED.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]
After my adventures in seeking ostriches

We decided to make for the hut, which was only about a mile away in an opposite direction from that by which we expected the enemy to come. I told my men to dismount around when Juan exclaimed, "They are coming." We all looked and only too close we counted some twenty Indians making straight for us, brandishing their bows and arrows, and our spurs deeply into our horses' flanks and then commenced a race I hope it may never be my fate to take part in such a race. I was not at all afraid of encouraging my horse and saving his life, as much as I could, just as when I followed the Galway Blazers when fox-hunting in dear old Ireland, recollections of tales I have heard of the Indians would terrify their captive would come to my mind making me

and at the same instant a bullet grazed my neck, feeling like a hot iron placed against the skin.

For an instant I felt stunned and feared I would tumble somewhere, the warm blood began to trickle down my back. As I could not be certain then that the chief was to blame for the treachery, I did not turn around to see where the shot had come from I saw an Indian on horseback not more than eighty or ninety yards distant trying to hide behind a big tree.

My Smith & Wesson, and two excited and hurried to think of taking steady aim I pulled the trigger, and without removing my finger from it I missed the man by an inch.

My poor horse fell heavily to the ground.

I served the sun. Nothing, but when I
 died I did not awake until the sun was
 descending behind the horizon.
 E. FRENCH-MULLEN.

Maybe That's It.
 (Milwaukee Journal.)

One reason why women talk more than
 men is because they do less things that it is
 policy not to mention.

Scifish Charity.
 (Milwaukee Sun.)

The trouble with most of our gifts to the
 poor is that we check them up as loans to
 the Lord.

A Singer's Hard Lot.
 (New York World.)

Patti will be obliged to remain in South
 America nearly two months in order to earn
 \$150,000.

"While staying at a country house the conversation turned on the ferocity of a dog, half bull dog, half mastiff, that was a Chinese man, who was one of the guests, smiling contemptuously at our host's description of the hound's savariness, and offered to show us he would go down to the kennel and take a bone out of his mouth. The bet was taken and we all adjourned to the courtyard to witness the feat. The small man, who had vanished for some time, came back, and, holding up to the kennel with his right arm outstretched—

"The dog rushed at him with open mouth then stopped, turned tail and slunk into his kennel. The man followed, put his hand inside, pulled out a bone, and, in a trice, then, after scrutinizing it so as

There's Much in This Name.
 (Boston Herald.)
 It has not been generally known that the late Kalakaua's full name was David La-
 mau Kamehameha Mahiniulani Nalaeokalani
 Kalani Luemaelani Kalakaua, and it is per-
 haps just as well that it isn't.

One of the Seven Wonders.
 (New York Herald.)
 Oh he's a really wondrous man,
 With a really wondrous name,
 Who really keeps him wondrous still
 When there's nothing to be said.

Greater Than the Throne.
 (Philadelphia Record.)
 Congress think they legislate, but the
 smiling clerk legislates for them. What
 no doubt is true.

Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla.	-	Of perfect purity.
Lemon	-	Of great strength.
Orange	-	Economy in their use.
Almond	-	Flavor as delicate
Rose etc.,	-	and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

[illegible]

